

في الاصل

Politbureau regular meeting

(Continued from page 1)

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted decisions on the awards of 1985 USSR State Prizes to winners of the all-Union socialist emulation drive, leading scientists, specialists in technology, men of letters, artists and architects.

The Politbureau examined and approved the results of M. Gorbachev's friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and his talks with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov,

which has given a fresh impetus to a further enhancement of all-round Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and raised it to a qualitatively higher level.

The Politbureau also heard and approved M. Gorbachev's report on his talks with the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, which has again demonstrated the two countries' desire to strengthen friendly relations, to develop comprehensive cooperation and to foster their interaction on the international arena in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interest of peace and security in Asia and worldwide.

Cuba, Ethiopia reject Reagan's proposals

Havana. The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, has said that President Reagan's recent speech at the United Nations was an awkward political manoeuvre and a complete failure. In an interview with the national radio of Angola, he said the American president hypocritically declared that he favoured peaceful settlement in some parts of the planet, like Angola and Nicaragua, where imperialism is fanning up military conflicts and the CIA has knuckled together gangs of mercenaries. Avoiding mention of the most urgent international issues, Ronald Reagan said he intended to put forward an initiative to settle regional problems on the basis of reconciliation of the warring sides. In practice, the Cuban leader

pointed out, Reagan's proposal means that revolutionary countries should renounce their sovereignty, but this will never happen.

In Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry described Reagan's speech as evidence of the American administration's intention to push further its policy of interference and aggression in relation to other sovereign states. In the Horn of Africa, the United States encourages terrorists and expansionists, sets up military bases which threaten peace and stability in the region, notes the state-ment. The White House is using the food aid to Ethiopia as a tool of political pressure. This approach is resolutely rejected by Ethiopia.

Fresh dollar injections into the Salvadoran regime

Washington. In the White House, President Reagan has received Napoleon Duarte, leader of the puppet regime in El Salvador. According to the official communiqué, the two leaders discussed the relations between the two countries and regional problems which are of mutual interest.

However, as a deputy press secretary for the White House stated, the talks concentrated

on the joint steps to be taken to suppress the national liberation movement in El Salvador. The American president has said that within the next thirty days the United States can start giving the Salvadoran regime additional aid claiming the need to "fight terrorism".

As part of the programme, Washington intends to give El Salvador 22 million dollars.



This is the voice of... "Free Afghanistan". Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

Argentina: ultra-right getting brazen

Buenos Aires. Argentina's President Raul Alfonsin has condemned the criminal activities of reactionary circles attempting to destabilize the situation in the country and seize power.

The ultra-right elements dreaming of returning Argentina to the dark times of military regimes have launched a terrorist campaign in the past few months to intimidate the population and create an atmosphere of chaos and insecurity. They have exploded bombs in Buenos Aires and other cities, threatened progressive leaders and sought to provoke disaffection among the

military by misinterpreting measures taken by the constitutional government. In response the authorities have ordered the arrest of a group of people suspected of underground activities and declared a state of emergency while preserving fundamental constitutional freedoms. The state of siege, Raul Alfonsin said, had been introduced not against the people but to neutralize the subversive activities of the plotters. He expressed firm confidence that the reactionaries' sinister plans would be foiled.

Gen. Zia seeks justification

London. The head of the Pakistani regime Gen. Zia ul-Haq has made parliament pass a bill sanctioning the military administration's actions during the imposition of martial law. The bill was passed by Senate and earlier the Pakistani National Assembly.

Political observers believe that in order to get it passed, the ruling clique resorted to all sorts of stratagems and tricks

and to cajoling and browbeating parliamentary deputies, a large group of whom openly opposed the new bill. Many deputies see it as an attempt by the authorities to secure a "legal pardon" for all the crimes committed by the present regime against the people and to free their hands for further encroachments on human rights and freedom in the country.

Nuremberg trials: an inalienable part of international law

Prague. The Nuremberg trials of the main criminals between November 20, 1945 and October 1, 1946 and punishment for their crimes as an expression of nations' moral duty to history and future generations, and not an act of vengeance, was declared by Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Bohuslav Cerny, who heads the state commission charged with trying Nazi criminals to book.

The trials constituted a momentous event of historic importance. It was not merely the first international trial in history of war criminals responsible for preparation and unleashing of war of aggression against many nations. The people who were punished were guilty of crimes against peace and mankind. The trials and the sentences they passed have become an inalienable part of international law. They are a warning to all those who today are devising plans for nuclear war. Crimes against peace will never go unpunished.

UN General Assembly: First Committee discusses security matters

(Continued from page 1)

delegates who addressed the session had said that the international community is deeply concerned about the arms race, particularly in the area of nuclear weapons.

On behalf of the European socialist countries group at the session, G. Ulovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the UN, said in order to stop the arms race, it is necessary to give up the imperialist and utterly dangerous attempts to achieve a military superiority. The main road to averting the threat lies in cutting the arms race, primarily nuclear arms, the reduction of stockpiles of weapons to a substantially lower level, and prevention of outer space militarization.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Spain's cacao harvest is expected to rise to 200,000 tons — a 25 per cent increase over the 1984 figure. This is the yield of this vital crop of the country has been possible as a result of government's complex measures to overcome the aftermath of severe drought.

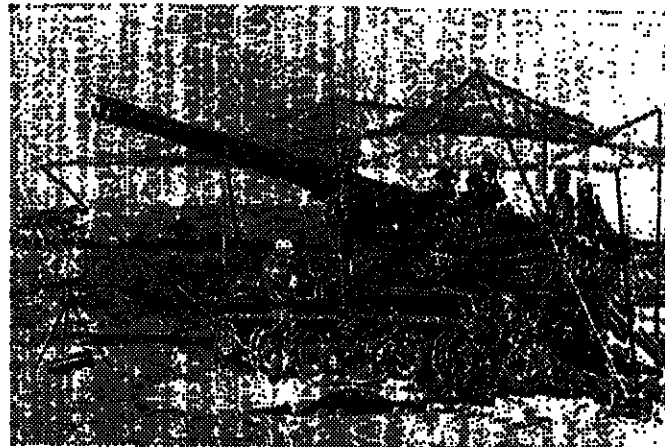
Prices of basic goods and services in France have nearly doubled according to the Statistics Department of the French Government. The cost of food, clothing and housing has risen by an average of 100 per cent while rent has risen by nearly 80 per cent.

France has ratified a government law introducing a state of emergency in the country, which gives the government wide powers to restrict civil liberties and to limit the activities of political groups. The Assembly introduced amendments to the law to prevent the government from using the emergency to restrict the freedom of legal guarantee.

The all-India Committee of the Indian National Congress has decided to hold an annual Indira Gandhi Memorial Award for the best journalist in the world. It will be presented to the author of the best book on Indira Gandhi's life and work. The award is named after the late Prime Minister.

The scientists involved in the first nuclear test in the world, which took place in 1945, have been honored by the United Nations. The award is given to the scientists who were involved in the development of the atomic bomb. The award is named after the late Prime Minister.

The craving of Japanese ruling circles to revive militarism has caused growing concern among the public as a whole. An "Asahi Shimbun" poll indicated that most Japanese are opposed to the mounting military preparations and favour cut-backs in spending on militarization and strengthening of social needs. Commenting on the results of the poll, the newspaper points out that the government's anti-communist attempts to please its American ally and justify the militarist aspirations of the army inside the country were being serious and grounded in among the Japanese people.



These soldiers from the "self-defence force" are firing a self-propelled gun during exercises which have turned into a demonstration of Japan's growing military muscle. Photo Kyodo-TASS

Transnationals rule in Namibia

Windhoek. Noel Sinclair, chairman of the UN-organized Namibia and Guyana Liaison Committee, told a subcommittee of the US House of Representatives that transnational companies operating in Namibia, such as American International Mining, Standard Oil Company of Texas, Mobil Oil, and others, are exploiting the Namibian people.

Continuing occupation of Namibia by South African forces has led to the harassment of the Namibian people and the pillage of its natural riches, representative Patricia Schroeder said in a statement. She said that a House legislation prohibiting American companies from operating in Namibia should be passed by the UN.

SOLAR ENERGY AS A PROPELLANT

An automobile race in which 58 cars of different class competed was recently held on a 365 km track in the Swiss Alps. All the cars were propelled by engines using solar energy, including those equipped with an auxiliary muscle-driven bicycle-type gear. The best performance was demonstrated by a car jointly built by Mercedes-Benz (FRG) and Alfa Romeo (Switzerland). It weighs 181 kg and looks very much like a bug with widely spread wings. These wings accommodate 432 solar elements charging silver-zinc storage battery. Two of its engines are fed by storage batteries when running up a slope, in cloudy weather or when in a tunnel. However, on a bright day the engines are powered

Science and technology

directly by solar elements and the car may accelerate to a speed of 70 km per hour.

BOTH A BICYCLE AND A LAWN MOWER

A tricycle which can be used for both physical exercises and lawn mowing has been developed at Sun Kyong International Inc. (New Jersey). One cycle of a pedal gear corresponds to 30 rounds of the mowers' cutting blade and an upward travel of 27 cm. The capacity of the lawn mower is 390 sq m hr.

DRAGON-FLY AND FIGHTER JET

The dragon-fly's aerodynamic instability has been found to be the reason for the exceptional adroitness with which it moves in the air, dashing sideways and backwards or hovering. It controls the eddy flows which its wings make in the air and uses them as a lifting force 15 times its own weight. The results of aerodynamic tests of the insect's flight can be used in designing supermanoeuvrable new generation fighter jets as well as effective turbines for thermal power stations.

OF INTEREST

What languages are spoken in Africa?

This question was answered by participants in an international conference held recently in Nairobi, Kenya. As seen from the presented papers the population of Africa speaks 500 African languages and 500 European languages. The participants of the conference pointed out that the former colonial powers — France, England, Portugal — have

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

IN THE WAKE OF DISARMAMENT WEEK

Not only mass involvement but also clarity of purpose are characteristic of the current stage in the anti-war movement, writes PRAVDA.

Almost four million people in Holland have appended their signatures to a petition calling on the government and parliament to reject the deployment of American nuclear missiles on Dutch territory. Two million people in France have signed an appeal for the cessation of the arms race on Earth and its prevention from outer space.

In Japan more than one million people have demonstrated their craving for peace in anti-war rallies and marches held as part of the recent Disarmament Week. In Finland, similar events arranged in more than 100 cities and towns were attended by about two hundred thousand people.

In Sydney, an international conference for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific was attended by delegates from 25 countries and a number of international peace organizations. In Toronto, preparations are made for a constituent conference of anti-war organizations which are to form a Canadian peace alliance.

The cause of preventing the dangerous policies of American militarists and turning the tide of international relations towards détente, political dialogue and negotiations is supported by millions of people of goodwill.

TWO OPPOSITE LINES ON THE EVE OF GENEVA

The SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper writes that it is one to summarize what the Washington leaders have been replying to Soviet foreign policy initiatives now that a few weeks are to go before the Soviet-American summit meeting, the picture would unfortunately not be what the Soviet and international public would like it to be. Yes, a certain turn for the better is obvious: the Soviet proposals are not discarded any longer, as it happened before, right away with the stereotype exclamation: "Propaganda!" In the US public opinion, in political circles and in Congress there are obviously sober, realistic thoughts ripening. But also obvious are other tendencies which cannot but give rise to anxiety and concern.

The fact is that since the beginning of the Geneva negotiations till now the American side has not made a single new proposal there. One cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the US military budget for 1986 fiscal year exceeded 300,000 million dollars, a record high figure in the history of the country.

The cause of special concern is Washington's course of militarization of outer space. If a shield is not raised to that course, it will inevitably lead to destabilization of the world political situation and will make outer space a new source of mortal danger to mankind, the newspaper stresses.

U.S.-THAI MEMORANDUM — A THREAT

The public in South-East Asian countries regard with profound concern the recently signed five-year Thai-American memorandum on mutual understanding concerning American logistic and technical supplies to the armed forces of Thailand, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The Thai still have fresh memories of the American military presence in the sixties. The new deal, concluded a few days ago in Washington, means that American military bases may again appear in Thailand. Taking into consideration anti-American sentiments in the Philippines, the United States may move its strategic installations — the naval base in Subic Bay and the Clarkfield air base — to Thailand.

The military rapprochement with the United States may deprive Thailand of its political independence, however, the country's ruling circles fail to hear the voice of reason.

AMERICAN 'SETTLEMENT MODEL'

Commenting on a recent address at the UN General Assembly by the US president urging settlement of regional conflicts, IZVESTIYA notes that if he were genuinely concerned about the fate of the world he would have advised the governments of Tel Aviv and Pretoria to start talks respectively with the PLO and the African National Congress of South Africa. Well, he did not, and the reasons are clear — the US is interested in keeping the present Israeli and South African authorities in power.

The essence of the American plan lies in its third part — after "settlement" the happy peoples return to the family of free states. What he means by this "family" is clear to all: the family of capitalist states. Allende was murdered expressly to keep Chile within this family, the paper points out. To keep South Vietnam within this family, too, the Americans dropped on it more bombs than throughout World War II. American Marines also helped "reunite" Grenada with the "family of free nations". Such is the real American "settlement" model.

from five to twenty, depending on a given country. The most widespread languages of Africa are Hausa (West Africa) and Swahili (East Africa). Presumably 400 million Africans speak Swahili and 35 million — Hausa.

Uncomputerized matrimonies

Not long ago newspaper reporters in London learnt that marriages contracted in one

marriage bureau last longer than in others. Having taken a closer look at its operation, the reporters discovered that, unlike their rivals, this particular bureau dispenses with the use of costly computers. Instead, they employ one psychologist, whose functions are purely formal. If two clients take to each other, the psychologist makes them to take a look at the newspaper: a nearby small restaurant where they mention a African driver, which "they" have met. The ex-partners then reported that they got married.

VIEWPOINT

Valentin KUNIN

Time for deeds

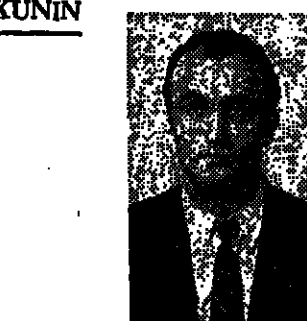
Prior to Ronald Reagan's address to the UN General Assembly many of its participants wondered what would be the possible response of the US administration to a recent Soviet programme for curbing the arms race and improving the world situation.

Reagan had no such response. Instead he placed critical emphasis on the solution of "regional problems" and insisted that they should be the central issue at the Geneva summit. We have totally different priorities in mind than those of the US president, stressed Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi commenting on Reagan's speech. He noted that, contrary to the president's proposals, the Geneva talks should focus on the disarmament problems. Doubtless, he thus expressed the view of the majority of members of the international community. The world situation necessitates immediate discussion of the key

problem — ending the nuclear arms race and preventing its spread into outer space.

Reagan's appeal to the Soviet Union to show "peaceful intentions" in settling regional conflicts in various parts of the world sounded quite strange. It is difficult to suggest that he was unaware of a whole set of Soviet peace proposals and plans for settling such conflicts. These include proposals for ending the crisis situation in the Middle East, turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, ensuring collective security in Asia, creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and a nuclear-free zone in South Pacific.

The source of regional conflicts and tensions, if we are to believe Reagan, is the Soviet Union's support for a number of "third world" nations. Yet the facts tell a different story. At present there is practically not a single regional conflict not



directly or indirectly inspired by the US, which overtly conducts a policy of state terrorism using all manner of excuses like defence of US "vital interests", support for "champions of democracy", and slithering government allegedly violating human rights. The pretexts are many but the goal is one — to foil on developing nations its political and economic, dictatorial and force them to abandon their independent policies.

The means to that end are quite diverse — direct military interference, backing various counter-revolutionary groups, staging provocations and conspiracies. The list is endless. It is now two years since the US armed aggression against defenceless Grenada and the toppling

of its legitimate government. According to American press reports, there is already a detailed plan for invading Nicaragua. In the meantime the Somoza thugs are getting another batch of arms and military equipment worth 27 million dollars set aside by US Congress. For seven years Washington has been using Afghan counter-revolutionaries in its undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan, having spent on that over 1.5 billion dollars.

Characteristically, while sermonizing on regional problems, Ronald Reagan passed over in silence the Middle East and Southern Africa. Indeed, is it worth one's while recalling the way the US sought to dictate its terms to the Lebanese people by levelling, pointblank, the guns of the "New Jersey" battleship at them?

Also, does not the US have their share of responsibility for mounting tensions in Southern Africa, where the racists, with its blessing, are stepping up armed provocations against neighbouring "independent" states, first of all Angola?

It is time, indeed, to do more than just talk of the "better world". Reagan claimed in his UN address. Hopefully, Washington will at long last match its words with deeds.

'Yellow rain' is produced by bees

Bangkok. The wild theories fabricated by the US State Department about "yellow rain" have been disproved by scientists. The rain, which are rife in the forests, has been given a name — "yellow rain". The designation, "yellow rain", has been given to a new chemical weapon concocted in the polluted jungles in Washington and spread in Kampuchea. With the help of the French General Staff, the US has introduced a state of emergency in the country, which gives the government wide powers to restrict civil liberties and to limit the activities of political groups. The Assembly introduced amendments to the law to prevent the government from using the emergency to restrict the freedom of legal guarantee.

The scientists involved in the first nuclear test in the world, which took place in 1945, have been honored by the United Nations. The award is given to the scientists who were involved in the development of the atomic bomb. The award is named after the late Prime Minister.

'Tuna war'

Mexico City. American monopolies flagrantly violate the 200-mile conservation zone off the Mexican coast. Mexican newspapers report that fishing vessels flying American flag regularly appear in the Mexican zone. Faced with situations of interference from its Pacific and Atlantic coasts, Mexican ships constantly detain transgressing American vessels and escort them to the nearest Mexican ports.

In retaliation to these legitimate measures of the Mexican Government, which is demanding the cessation of such practices, the United States has declared a "tuna war" on its southern neighbour.

Washington's discriminatory acts against Mexican fish exports cause considerable damage to the latter's economy. Every year Mexico fails to receive almost one-third of its potential earnings from this most important export.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

There are many towns and villages in Georgia which owe their unique appearance to the talent of Vakhtang Davitaya, a Tbilisi architect. Now an exhibition devoted to his work has been opened at the Moscow Architects' Club.

"Like any other architectural exhibition this one can be termed one-man with a great degree of approximation only," Vakhtang says, "because it is the fruit of my joint efforts with colleagues over the past 25 years. This has always been routine practice, and it remains so today. There would be no architecture without people who simply cannot live without building something."

Vakhtang's forte is monumental art. Mention can be made of his memorial "To the Defenders of the Caucasus" erected in the Karachai-Cherkess Autonomous Region. Then there is the innovative memorial, called "Glory to Labour" both in conception and composition. It stands in Kutaisi. The laconic, yet extremely expressive "Me-

VAKHTANG DAVITAYA

mory Cuba" in Tskhakeys and the monument "The Temple of Memory" in the village of Mukhrani, are also typical of the architect's style.

Vakhtang Davitaya's memorials resemble stone tablets of early Middle Ages ("The Pillar of Life" in the village of Udabno erected as a tribute to the builders of an irrigation network), or mountainous pyramids-like altars ("Alget Basilica" in honour of the builders of the Alget water reservoir). "The architects create the future but must look keenly into the past," Vakhtang says.

His work has been fully recognized. He has won many prizes, including one awarded at the 1983 World Architecture Biennale.

Once he wrote in an article: "Architecture is not learnt through training and diligence only. It is a calling. An archi-



tect is a poet, a dreamer, an artist, fanatic and a restless soul. He must have firm principles and, of course, be a craftsman,

a professional. His calling is to make people happy, pleased, and proud."

Marina AMAROVA

FACTS and EVENTS

Films. "The Kreutzer Sonata", a well-known work by Leo Tolstoy, is to be screened by film director Mikhail Shvabman at the Mosfilm Studios. Filmmaker is quite familiar with his screen versions of the classical novel — "Resurrection", "Little Tragedies", "Dead Souls".

"The Great Man", a film based on the novel by the American writer Morgan, is to be coproduced by the Mosfilm Studios and Czechoslovak film makers. This political thriller will be directed by Konstantin Khudiyakov known to the audience by his film "Success".

Books. Leningrad Aurora Publishers have produced artistic album, "State Art Museum in Georgia, Tbilisi". It is in English, French, German and Spanish.

Cinema Festivals. An international festival of children's films was held in Spain recently. The Soviet film, "Good Resolutions", based on Albert Ukhov's story of the same title, directed by Andrei Benkendorf and shot at the Dovzhenko Film Studios, received the prize of the International cinema and audio-visual means organization.

Exhibitions. Two Soviet exhibitions have opened in Paris at the UNESCO Headquarters. One of them represents applied arts by young Moscow artists, the other — traditions of military art in the Soviet Union. The exhibitions are included in a Cultural Programme jointly organized by the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Artists Union and the USSR Commission for UNESCO.

Contests. For the first time ever there were five winners in the international contest of vocal singers held recently in Holland. They were to ahead of other contestants that there were no second or third prizes. All the three first prizes were awarded to Soviet singers — Yelena Bryleva, Alexander Naumenko and Boris Bazhko — all graduates of the Moscow Conservatoire.

Another life for poem

The poem "Vladimir and Zina, or About Kazakhs" by 19th-century French poet G. Gambes, has come out again after one and a half centuries of its Paris (first) edition. This time it was published in the Kazakh language in the "Zhuldyz" (the Star) magazine.

The translation is a remarkable event in the cultural life of the republic, says a Correspond-

ing Member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Sh. Saipayeva, because works by G. Gambes commenced the cultural links between Kazakhstan and France and also other European countries. Books by many French writers have been translated into Kazakh. In turn, Parisians show increasing interest towards modern Kazakh literature. Books by M. Auezov, O. Suleimenov and other authors have been published in Paris.

NATIONALITY THEATRE

Another small nationality of the USSR — the Karachay, who live in the Northern Caucasus, will have their professional theatre. The Karachay number only 100 thousand, so they could all easily live in one city. The performances will be in their native tongue. Professor Vadim Dyonin, Rector of the Moscow Theatrical Arts In-

stitute, said in connection with the start of training at the First Karachay Actors' Studio at the institute.

Talented young people from among the indigenous inhabitants of various areas of the USSR study at the leading drama schools in groups of 15-20. Vadim Dyonin explained. Students are trained under the guidance of the best instructors and professors in the course of four years. All performances are in their native tongue. They are also instructed by a teacher of the philology of their nationality, who sees to their correct stage enunciation and helps them get a better knowledge of their national literature.

BALLET MINIATURES

The premiere of a new programme of the Moscow Ballet Ensemble attached to the Moscow Region Philharmonic Society recently took place at the Moscow Central Concert Hall. Six months ago a Bolshoi soloist Vyacheslav Gordeyev stood at the head of the ensemble.

Primarily as a touring collective, the ensemble consists of 16 dancers aged 22 years on the average. We follow the traditions of classical ballet, says Gordeyev. That is why the first part of our concert is opened with a number based on Chopin's études. Muscovites first saw "The Moor's Pavane" by Purcell performed by the ensemble. The third part of the concert consists of modern choreographic miniatures based on music by modern composers.



● Vyacheslav Gordeyev in the ballet "Sketches" by Chopin.

Our ensemble is in constant quest in the field of modern ballet where it is possible to show problems of contemporary man as well as sharp and impetuous rhythms of our time. I believe it is especially fruitful, continues Gordeyev, to blend classical dance and modern plasticity, to introduce elements of acrobatics. Sports element in dancing is the mark of time.

● A scene from the ballet "A Flower Festival in Cinzano" by Helsted.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev

'Oriental Almanac' gaining larger scope

This publication, very popular in the USSR, is being issued by the Moscow publishing house, Khudozhestvennaya Literatura for 12 years. In the first years it included works by writers of two continents — Asia and Africa. Later the popularity of Afro-Asian literature grew so much in the USSR that since 1980 a separate literary anthology "Africa" and "Oriental Almanac" have started to appear in this country. A characteristic feature of these two publications is that all the works cer-

ried by them are issued in the USSR for the first time. The bulk of the "Oriental Almanac" is made up of fiction — novels, novelettes, stories, verses, fairy tales, and plays. Besides, the anthology contains articles by literary critics, sketches and essays on literature, articles about art, culture, ethnography and everyday life of peoples in oriental countries. For example, one of the latest issues, which has appeared under the title "To the Summit of

the Mountain", contains works by more than 30 authors from such countries as Mongolia, Vietnam, India, Afghanistan, Turkey, Syria. The collection is not limited by certain historical frame. It includes prose works by modern writers in the Arab East, contemporary Indian short stories, verses by Afghan, Vietnamese and Turkish poets. Reprinted are also samples of ancient Indian literature — "Ugata" (4th-3rd centuries B.C.) and Arab love lyrics of the 7th-9th centuries.

WHAT'S ON?

November 2-4

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 2 (mat) — A concert by the Moscow Ballet School; 2 (eve) — Molchanov, "The Darius Here Are Quiet" (opera). 3 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 3 (eve) — Double-bill: Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci"; Mascagni, "Cavalleria rusticana" (operas).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pulkinskaya St). 2 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera). 3 (mat) — Pugni, Cillere, Vasilenko, "Emmerla" (ballet); 3 (eve) — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera). 4 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 2 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 3 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads". 4 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

A Week of Cuban Films. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1. Moskvoretskaya Embankment). Metro: Ploshchad Nogin.

Winter Cherry (Lenfilm Studios).

A lyrical story about contemporary girls. Cinema: "Mir" (11 Tsvetkov Blvd). Metro: Kolkhoznyaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 2, 3, 4 — Gala festive concert featuring Roza Rymbayeva, a zakhatan, Vladimir Vinokur, a parodist, the Kruz rock group, and the Ars ensemble and other variety and circus performers. Variety Theatre (20/2 Berezhovskaya Embankment). 2, 3 — "October — a Wonderful Word", a festive programme.

Concert Hall, Ismailovo Tourist Complex (Metro: Ismailovskaya Park). 2, 3 — Variety concert.

EXHIBITIONS

State Picture Gallery (10 Krymskiy Val). "Memorial Sculpture From Yugoslavia", an exhibition jointly organized by the

BUSINESS

Common railway problems

Railways are the leading means of transportation in most industrialized nations like the USSR or Canada. In the Soviet Union, for instance, they carry for nearly three-fifths of domestic trade turnover and more than 40 per cent of passenger transportation and in Caspian transportation of the total ton — two-thirds of the total ton.

There may be cooperation, too, in the railway sector, in the similar natural conditions affecting railroad transportation in the two countries.

Indeed, railwaymen in the USSR and Canada have many common problems. Charles Norrish, president and executive director of the British Columbia Railway, a major Canadian railway company, told me during a visit to the Soviet Union.

I became convinced of this when travelling from Moscow to Leningrad and after visiting various railway facilities Soviet railways carry 11 million passengers every day, which requires precise opera-

tion by all services, primarily the traffic service. Computers are indispensable here, and are widely used on Soviet railways. We have some interesting experience in this field too, specifically in the use of microwave devices and microprocessors to duplicate the signalling system. This will ultimately help do without semaphores.

Another area are freight transportation and marshalling, a costly and labour-consuming affair. At the Moskovskaya marshalling yard in Leningrad we were much interested in a complex of mechanical devices as well as use of computers for marshalling cars.

We were greatly impressed, too, by your achievements in improving the rail network, especially ways of welding rails right on the spot, their machining and reuse. Incidentally, we witnessed a thorough testing of rails at 100 and more degrees below zero, an experience very useful for us, too.

Vladimir SINEDUBSKY

Mutually advantageous dialogue

Of late Soviet-French economic links have been progressing and acquiring dynamism. Five years the volume of trade between our countries has grown fourfold, that is, amounting now to more than four billion rubles. The new agreement on economic cooperation between 1985 and 1990, signed 2 years in the course of Soviet-French talks, will give a new impetus to the development of economic relations. The Soviet Union delivers to France machinery, equipment, energy fuels, etc. One often meets tractors of Soviet make in French fields. Very popular with the French is Lada and Niva cars, the annual export of which has already exceeded 25,000.

Major contracts have been concluded lately for the deli-

very of French machines and equipment to the USSR. The French newspaper "Les Echos" recently reported the signing of an agreement with the Renault company on cooperation with the Moscow Leningrad-Khimki automobile and other negotiations under way. Links in the agrarian sphere are also developing successfully. A contract has also been signed with Intergro, a major firm exporting agricultural produce.

Today cooperation with the USSR, according to the French press, provides jobs for about 300,000 French citizens. And this figure is more than substantial in conditions of economic difficulties and growing mass unemployment which has hit more than 2.5 million of French men and women.

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SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE ADVERTISING ORGANIZATION

V/O VNESHTORGREKLAMA

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Intourist news

For the purpose of diversifying Christmas holidays for children, the Intourist travel agency is inviting foreign school pupils to visit — capital of the Latvian SSR. Children will remember for long their visit to the USSR after this new 4-day tour. Apart from sightseeing the city and acquaintance with its architectural monuments, they will also meet their Soviet counterparts.

At a school of applied arts, at a secondary school of general education or at one of professional training schools they will be received by their hosts — both students and teachers — who will be glad to tell them foreign guests everything about the educational process, the system of education in Latvia, invite them to educational and training classes and their workshops. Also interesting will

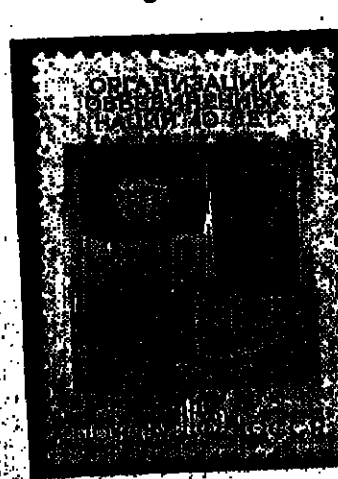
Merry vacations to you, schoolchildren!

About Riga and its Youth! Winners will be awarded souvenirs. But the principal prize for everybody will be nicely spent vacations, acquaintance with new people and friendship.

Alexei KABANOV

Philately

UN jubilee



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 12-kopek postage stamp commemorating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

Contacts and contracts

● An exhibition "Agroprom of Hungary", recently held in Baku, acquainted inhabitants of Azerbaijan (a Transcaucasian republic) with achievements in agriculture and related industries of the Hungarian People's Republic. Ten Hungarian firms displayed new models of small-size agricultural machinery for cultivating and in orchards and kitchen-gardens, as well as equipment for drip irrigation, fertilizers and plant-protecting chem-

icals. A symposium in agrochemistry and meetings between Azerbaijani and Hungarian specialists took place as part of the exhibition.

● Work on modernizing ground equipment made with Soviet technical assistance has started at the International airport in Aden, capital of Yemen. Democratic Republic of Yemen. Soviet specialists have helped us tremendously, said director general of the country's civil aviation department, A. S. Obay.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 10 kopeks per kilometer.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 233-08-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

WEATHER

November 2-4

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather will predominate. Night temperatures of —5°, 0°C and +4°, —1°C during the day. On November 3, it will be 0°C at night and +1°, 6°C in the daytime.

SPORTS

CHES

Tchaltovsky Concert Hall. 2 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Gari Kasparov (USSR). 5 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

Small Sports Arena (Luzhnik). USSR championship. Top League. 2 — Moscow Spartak vs Moscow Krylya Sovetov. 5 p.m. 4 — Central Army Club vs Moscow Dynamo. 6.45 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 3 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.